

God, when he feels to draw near to him in faith, casting all his care upon him, trusting him for time and for eternity—afraid to sin, but willing to die—I say, could I but paint the picture before you in such colors that you could see the beauty of it, I know you would exclaim, "It is enough—I'll go and see and believe a dying Savior's love." But this I cannot do—I can only say, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found." And Oh! may God grant that you may be enabled so to seek as to find.

Never doubt of the affection and prayers of your sister.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have hesitated some about sending it, thinking that perhaps you might feel that it was an over-enthusiastic work of momentary affection, which would soon subside. But I assure you, my brother, 'tis no fictitious work of the imagination, no cunningly devised tale, but it is the subject which for a long time has lain nearest my heart. And now, as I am about to close with you for the present, and perhaps for eternity, Oh! let me again entreat you by all that is dear to you on earth—by the joys of heaven, and by the pains of hell—by the prayers of friends, and the love of a sister—by the dying groans and streaming blood of a blessed and now interceding Savior—Oh! by these, I say, let me now again entreat you to be reconciled to God. Read your Bible, pray earnestly to the Lord for what you most need, and never give over until you can say from an honest heart, "My Redeemer is mine and I am his." Be determined.

Yours most sincerely,  
January 24, 1836.

#### FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor—The following article should have been furnished for your paper some months since to have appeared in season; but from occurrences it is not necessary to relate, it has been delayed until now. It is believed, however, that at this late period, some account of this truly pious and amiable man will not be unacceptable to his numerous friends, nor without its use to your readers in general.

It is requested that this article be copied into the Baptist periodicals in New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, and also into the Vermont Chronicle.

#### OBITUARY.

DIED—At East Bethel, Vt. February 6, 1836, Rev. SIMON CHAMBERLAIN, in the 43d year of his age, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place. He was born in Newport, New-Hampshire, May 12th, 1792. His parents were both pious, and he was trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. At about twelve years of age, the truths of religion fastened upon his mind, & wrought him into great solicitude and concern relative to his prospects in a future state. Seriously reflecting on the tenor of his past life, his inclination to evade the well-known requirements of the Bible, and his entire destitution of hearty reliance for those duties in particular which the devout and pious always prefer, he was led, to use his own words, to consider himself the greatest of sinners. This was the state of his mind, at a time when, as was usual morning and evening, the family were called together to attend to reading the Scriptures and prayer. While his father was earnestly imploring the divine blessing, he threw himself on the mercy of God, indulged the hope of pardon, and was happy.

By concealing his feelings, however, his religious enjoyment soon began to diminish, till at length he strayed so far away, as to surrender all hope that his heart had ever been renewed; and continued in this state for upwards of five years, when his attention was again awakened by listening to conversation relative to the sin against the Holy Ghost.

After long continued and distressing anxiety and alarm, he again felt himself at rest in the hope of divine favor; soon after which he made a public profession of his faith, and united with the Baptist Church in Newport, New-Hampshire. Ever after this devoting himself to God, he looked with peculiar interest toward the Christian ministry, and often enquired whether or not he was bound to enter on a course preparatory to the sacred duties of that station. Having imbibed the erroneous opinion, that the call to the ministry is irresistible, he for some time felt himself bound to postpone all arrangements relative to the matter, and any decision upon it, till he could withstand these impressions no longer. Such were his feelings when he went to the Academy at Cavendish, in the autumn of 1813. There he became acquainted with Dr. J. Going, now of New-York, then pastor of the church in that town—an event of importance to him in the then unsettled state of his mind, as the instructions of this intelligent and devoted man led him to an immediate decision relative to the future course of his life. Having in February 1813, received license, he often preached, as opportunity offered, while pursuing his studies, until October, 1818, when, by the request of the church in Westmoreland, N. H. of which he was then a member, he was ordained as an evangelist. In the spring of 1819, having received and accepted an invitation from the First Baptist Church in Rowley, Massachusetts, to become their pastor, he removed to that place, where he remained seven years, faithfully discharging the duties of his station, and possessing, in a high degree, the confidence and esteem of his people; and had the happiness to see an increase of the congregation, and considerable accessions made to the church. From this place he removed to Bow, N. H., in 1826. The following account of his labors and success here is taken from the American Baptist Magazine for February, 1830:

"In June, 1826, the writer of this [brother Chamberlain] passed through this town, and was invited by the Committee of the Baptist Society to visit and preach in this place as a candidate for settlement. On the first Lord's day in July, he accordingly preached; and continued his labors until the middle of August, when he was invited to remove his family, and preach steadily. His family arrived in town on the 19th of August, 1826. On the next Lord's day, it appeared that the Lord was in the place by his Spirit: the brethren were revived. In church meeting, September 2d, he was invited to take the pastoral care of the Baptist Church, which he accepted of."

October 7th, five were received by the church—one for baptism, four as members, having been united to a Baptist Church in this town which had lost its visibility. From this time the church seemed to arise, and

commenced conference meetings. Lectures were frequent, and a gradual work of grace was carried on. During the year following, eleven were added by baptism—one from the old church—three by letter, and two excluded, making the whole number of the church seventy.

"The revival continued, and the following year was distinguished by more signal displays of divine mercy. Upon the church was poured the spirit of grace and supplication. The brethren seemed to wrestle with God for the salvation of souls, and prevailed. Conference meetings were well attended. The preached word was listened to with deep attention, & the inquiry frequently heard, 'What shall I do to be saved?' Among our conference meetings, we shall always remember the one held on the first Monday of the year 1828. The brethren being assembled together with one accord in one place, for prayer and conference, the Holy Spirit seemed to descend upon us in an unusual manner; and we sat together in an heavenly place in Christ Jesus. We held stated conference meetings on Lord's day noon, which were greatly blessed for quickening old professors and the instruction of young converts. At one time in March, nine, including three men and their wives, were baptized. From this time there has been a gradual accession to the church. At one communion season, on the first Sabbath in May, nineteen, most of whom had been baptized before, and some on that day, were received by the right-hand of fellowship. This was a day which will long be remembered by us. Since the baptism in March, the number baptized at one time has not been large; but some have been added almost every month. Since October, 1827, two of the old church have been received, thirty-six have been added by baptism, one by letter, one has died. During this period, about the same number have been baptized by the Methodists. Our present number is 107. Since the commencement of this revival, there have been fifty-nine added to the Baptist Church. We would also gratefully acknowledge the divine goodness in preserving us in harmony and brotherly love ever since the constitution of the church. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

"Affectionately yours,"  
(To be continued.)

By SILAS H. JENISON,  
Lieutenant Governor, and Acting Governor of the State of Vermont.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Ordinance of the Council of Censors of the State of Vermont, dated "In Council: January 16th, 1835," a Convention of the People of this State, met at the State House in Montpelier, on the first Wednesday of January, 1836, to consider of the Amendments to the Constitution of this State, proposed by said Council of Censors; and

WHEREAS, it hath been duly certified to me by order of Convention, that the said Convention hath upon due consideration adopted the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, and 20th Articles of Amendment, alteration and addition to the Constitution, proposed by the said Council of Censors on the 15th day of January, 1835, which are in the words following, to wit:

ARTICLE 6TH. The most numerous branch of the Legislature of this State shall hereafter be styled a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE 7TH. The Supreme Legislative power of this State shall hereafter be exercised by a Senate and House of Representatives; which shall be styled, "The General Assembly of the State of Vermont." Each shall have and exercise the like powers in all acts of Legislation; and no bill, resolution, or other thing, which shall have been passed by the one, shall have the effect of, or be declared to be a law, without the concurrence of the other.

Provided, That all Revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Neither House during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houses shall be sitting, and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to adjournment, the Governor may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

ARTICLE 8TH. The Senate shall be composed of thirty Senators, to be of the freemen of the County for which they are elected respectively, who are thirty years of age or upwards, and to be annually elected by the freemen of each county respectively. Each County shall be entitled to one Senator, at least, and the remainder of the Senators shall be apportioned to the several Counties, according to their population, as the same was ascertained by the last census, taken under the authority of the United States,—regard being always had, in such apportionment, to the Counties, having the greatest fraction. But the several Counties, shall, until after the next census of the United States, be entitled to elect, and have their Senators, in the following proportion, to wit:

Bennington County, two; Windham County, three; Rutland County, three; Windsor County, four; Addison County, three; Orange County, three; Washington County, two; Chittenden County, two; Caledonia County, two; Franklin County, three; Orleans County, one; Essex County, one; Grand Isle County, one.

The Legislature shall make a new apportionment of the Senators, to the several Counties, after the taking of each Census of the United States, or census taken, for the purpose of such apportionment, by order of the Government of this State,—always regarding the above provisions in this article.

ARTICLE 9TH. The freemen of the several towns in each county, shall annually, give their votes for the Senators apportioned to such county, at the same time, and under the same regulations, as are now provided for the election of Councillors. And the person or persons, equal in number to the number of Senators, apportioned to such County, having the greatest number of legal votes, in such county respectively, shall be the Senator or Senators, of such County. At every election of Senators, after the votes shall have been taken, the Constable or presiding officer, assisted by the Selectmen and civil authority present, shall sort and count the said votes, and make two lists of the names of each person, with the number of votes given for each annexed to his name, a record of which shall be made in the Town Clerk's office, and shall seal up said lists separately, and write on each the name of the town, and these words, "Votes for Senator," or "Votes for Senators," as the case may be, one of which lists shall be delivered by the presiding officer to the Representative of said town (if any) and if none be chosen, to the Representative of an adjoining town, to be transmitted to the President of the Senate; the other list, the said presiding officer, shall, within ten days, deliver to the Clerk of the County Court, for the same County,—and the Clerk of each County Court, respectively, or in case of his absence, or disability, the Sheriff of such County, or in case of the absence or disability of both, the High Bailiff of such County, on the tenth day after such election, shall publicly open, sort, and count said votes;—and make a record of the same in the office of the Clerk of such County Court, a copy of which he shall transmit to the Senate; and shall also within ten days thereafter, transmit to the person or persons elected, a certificate of his or their election.

Provided, however, that the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by law the mode of balloting for Senators, within the several counties, and to prescribe the means and the manner by which the result of the balloting shall be ascertained, and through which the Senators chosen shall be certified of their election, and for filling all vacancies in the Senate, which shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise. But they shall not have power to apportion the Senators to the several counties, otherwise, than according to the population thereof, agreeably to the provisions herein before ordained.

ARTICLE 10TH. The Senate shall have the like powers to decide on the election and qualifications of, and to expel any of its members, make its own rules, and appoint its own officers, as are incident to, or are possessed by, the House of Representatives. A majority shall constitute a quorum. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, except when he shall exercise the office of Governor, or when his office shall be vacant, or in his absence, in which cases the Senate shall appoint one of its own members, to be President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.—And the President of the Senate shall have a casting vote, but no other.

ARTICLE 11TH. The Senate shall have the sole power of trying and deciding upon all impeachments—when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office—and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, or profit, or trust, under this State. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to Law.

ARTICLE 12TH. The Supreme Executive power of the State, shall be exercised by the Governor, or in case of his absence or disability, by the Lieut. Governor; who shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in, and enjoined upon the Governor and Council, by the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh Sections of the second Chapter of the Constitution, as at present established, excepting that he shall not sit as a judge, in case of impeachment, nor grant reprieve or pardon, in any such case; nor shall he command the forces of the State in person, in time of war, or insurrection; unless by advice and consent of the Senate; and no longer than they shall approve thereof. The Governor may have a Secretary of civil and military affairs, to be by him appointed during pleasure, whose services he may at all times command; and for whose compensation provision shall be made by law.

ARTICLE 13TH. The votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer of the State, shall be sorted and counted, and the result declared, by a committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives. If, at any time, there shall be no election, by the freemen, of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer, of the State, the Senate and House of Representatives shall, by a joint ballot, elect to fill the office, not filled by the freemen as aforesaid, one of the three candidates for such office, (if there be so many) for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been returned.

ARTICLE 14TH. The Secretary of State, and all officers, whose elections are not otherwise provided for, and who under the existing provisions of the Constitution, are elected by the Council and House of Representatives, shall, hereafter, be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint assembly, at which the presiding officer of the Senate, shall preside; and such presiding officer in such joint assembly shall have a casting vote, and no other.

ARTICLE 15TH. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor; if he ap-

prove, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, in writing, to the House in which it shall have originated; which shall proceed to consider it.—If, upon such reconsideration, a majority of the House shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House, respectively.—If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it; unless the two Houses, by their adjournment, within three days after the presentation of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case, it shall not become a law.

ARTICLE 16TH. The Writ of Habeas Corpus shall in no case be suspended. It shall be a writ, issuable of right; and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy in all cases proper therefor.

ARTICLE 20TH. Such parts and provisions only of the Constitution of this State, established by Convention on the ninth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, as are altered or superseded by any of the foregoing amendments, or are repugnant thereto, shall hereafter cease to have effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known, that I, SILAS H. JENISON, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Vermont, have caused the said articles of amendment, alteration and addition to the Constitution, adopted by the Convention of the People of this State as aforesaid to be made public, to the end that the same may be, and remain, henceforth, a part of the Constitution of this State, and as such, binding on the people thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, in the absence of the Governor, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of this State to be affixed.

Done at Shoreham, this 25th day of January A. D. 1836.  
SILAS H. JENISON.

By his Honor's command,  
GEO. B. MANSER, Secretary.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

#### SUFFERERS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. White, of Florida, asked leave to introduce a resolution relating to the unfortunate situation of the Territory of Florida at this time.

Objection being made, Mr. White moved to suspend the Rules, which was agreed to; and he then submitted the following joint resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to cause rations to be delivered from the public stores to the unfortunate sufferers who have been driven from their homes by Indian depredations, until they can be re-established in their possessions, and enabled to procure provisions for the sustenance of themselves and families."

[After a lengthy debate and an amendment, this resolution passed.]

#### IN SENATE—TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Southard presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, instructing the Senators from that State to vote in favor of the expunging resolutions of Mr. Benton, &c.; which were read.

Mr. Southard presented a memorial from the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends at New Jersey, representing the Friends in Vermont, part of Massachusetts Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the petition (which was read) be not received.

Mr. Cuthbert moved to lay the motion on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Southard submitted the following resolution; which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be collected, arranged, and printed, the documents connected with the cession of the District of Columbia to the United States, the purchase of the lands therein by the Government from the original proprietors, the adoption and execution of the plan of the city of Washington, and the erection of the Public Buildings therein, the laws passed by Congress in relation to said District, and all such papers of a public character as relate to the connection of said District with the Government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Heister, Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the penal laws of the said District, so as more effectually to suppress the practice of gambling within the same.

On motion of Mr. Beaumont, Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers who were married before, or during the term of the service of their husbands.

#### IN SENATE—THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

#### INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Select Committee, to whom that part of the Message of the President was referred, made a Report at

much length, accompanied by the following Bill, which was read, and ordered to a second reading:

A BILL prohibiting Deputy-Postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any Deputy-Postmaster, in any State, Territory, or District, knowingly to receive and put into the mail any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery, addressed to any person or post-office in any State, Territory, or District, where, by the laws of the said State, Territory, or District, their circulation is prohibited. Nor shall it be lawful for any Deputy-Postmaster in said State, Territory, or District, knowingly to deliver to any person any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, to any person whatever, except to such person or persons as are duly authorized by the proper authority of such State, Territory, or District, to receive the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to dismiss from office any Deputy-Postmaster offending in the premises, and such Deputy-Postmaster shall, on conviction thereof, in any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than — dollars, and not more than — dollars, according to the aggravation of the offence, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of Deputy-Postmasters, mail-carriers, and other officers and agents of the Post-Office Department, to co-operate, as far as may be, to prevent the circulation of any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, as aforesaid, in any State, Territory, or District, where, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, the same are prohibited; and that nothing in the acts of Congress to establish and regulate the Post-Office Department shall be construed to protect any Deputy-Postmaster, mail-carrier, or other officer or agent of said Department, convicted of knowingly circulating in any State, Territory, or District as aforesaid, any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, forbidden by the laws of such State, Territory, or District.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to furnish the Deputy-Postmasters, and the agents and officers of the Department, copies of the laws of the several States, Territories, and Districts, prohibiting the publication or circulation of any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, within the limits of said States, Territories, or Districts, for their government in the premises; and make such regulations, and give such instructions in carrying this act into effect, as may not be contrary to law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Deputy-Postmasters of the offices where the pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, or other papers, printed or written, or pictorial representations aforesaid, may be deposited, shall, under the instructions of the Postmaster-General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn by the person depositing them; and if not withdrawn in the space of one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### PARTIAL CIVIL LIST APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriation, in part for the support of Government for the year 1836, two motions pending, one to recommit it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of reducing the appropriation for the contingent fund of the two Houses; and the other to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to provide a uniform regulation for the allowance of mileage to members of Congress, to which Mr. Anthony had moved an amendment, further instructing the committee to provide a mode for equalizing the pay of members of Congress.

Mr. Everett expressed a hope that the House would act on the bill without recommitting it.

Mr. Hannegan offered the following amendment as a further instruction:

"That the committee be further instructed to inquire—

"First. Into the expediency of removing the seat of the Federal Government from Washington to Cincinnati or Louisville.

"Second. Into the propriety of so amending the Rules of the House, as to cause a list of the absentees, whenever the yeas and nays are taken, to be entered on the journals, and published as part of each day's proceedings in the morning papers.

"Third. Of compelling all members who may hereafter absent themselves, during the sittings of the House, on visits to their homes and families, or for the purpose of attending their practice in the courts of this District and the adjacent States, to relinquish their pay during the period of such absence.

"Fourth. Of requiring a relinquishment, in like manner, of their compensation, from members during the time lost from the business of the House in excursions to the neighboring cities, or in pleasure parties about this city and the surrounding country, or from any other cause whatever, except sickness and the order of the House.

"Fifth. Of establishing a rule to prevent members from drawing their pay up to the close of the session, who leave several days prior to the adjournment."

#### NOTICE.

#### COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At the Rutland County Temperance Convention, held at Rutland on the 5th of March, 1835, a committee was appointed by that body, whose duty it should be to call another temperance convention whenever they should deem it expedient. This committee have decided to call a convention, to be held at the Congregational meeting-house in Brandon, on the second Tuesday of March, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Temperance Societies of the different towns in the county are requested to appoint delegates at their "simultaneous meetings," or at any other convenient time, to attend said convention.

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, from different parts of the county, held at Rutland on the 2d of February, it was proposed that the following subjects be discussed at this convention, viz:

1. The duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits.

2. The immorality of the traffic in ardent spirits, and the evils resulting from such traffic.

3. The duty of temperance men to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

It is particularly desired that every town in the county should be fully represented, as the above subjects, and others, involving the deepest interest of the temperance cause, will be discussed.

W. C. KITTRIDGE, } County  
J. W. HALE, } Temp.  
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#### BRANDON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held on Monday evening next, at early candle-light.

Per order,  
EPH. MAXHAM, Sec.

Feb. 15, 1836.

#### BRANDON LYCEUM.

#### QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION, THURSDAY EVENING.

Are the abilities of the sexes equal?  
Meeting at the school-house, North of the Baptist Meeting-house.

By order,  
B. CARPENTER, Sec.

#### ORDINATION.

In Mendon, February 3d, 1836, Mr. JOSEPH H. CRAWLEY was ordained to the Gospel Ministry. Sermon by Eld. Daniel Packard, of Mount Holly, from Acts xx. 24.—Ordaining Prayer by the same.—Charge, by Elder Hadley Procter, of Rutland; and Right-Hand of Fellowship by Elder F. Davis, of Plymouth.—Concluding Prayer, Hymn, and Benediction, by the person ordained.

#### WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

H. C. Hathorn	\$0.63	L. Davis	2.00
C. Taft	2.00	Isaac Smith	1.75
Silas Safford	2.00	Sarah J. Wilmart	.88
Austin Johnson	2.00	James M. Blakeley	2.87
John Perkins	2.00	Charles Dean	2.00
Jona. Lawrence	1.25	Rev. Friend Blood	2.00
Rev. D. Burroughs	.75	Harriet Carpenter	2.00
Isaac Gray	1.80	Idie & Buck	.75
Dea. R. Hebard	2.00	Woods & Rowland	.50
A. Mason	.75	Artemas Matteson	2.00
Rev. J. Wright	9.25	Abby Style	.82
D. G. Church	2.00	Rev. I. Matteson	.38

Received for the Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution, of Dea. M. Darling, \$2.00; Rev. Marvin Grow, 5.00; Geo. H. Page, 2.00; Ira Harvey, 6.00.

GEO. PALMER, Agent.

#### DIED.

In Milledgeville (Geo.) Dec. 31st, Orange Green, a native of Brandon, Vt. and for the last ten years a citizen of Milledgeville, in the 36th year of his age. He has left an affectionate wife and infant son to mourn an irreparable loss. Previous to his death, he gave his bereaved companion an assurance of a willingness to die. In the premature death of this amiable citizen and accomplished gentleman, the community and state have met with a loss which will be extensively felt and sincerely regretted.—Geo. paper.

In Paris, Jan. 8, Hon. Denison Smith, aged about 50 years.

In Montpelier, 11th inst. Lucretia, wife of Mr. Wm. Storrs, aged 24.

In Berlin, 26th ult. Maj. Josiah Benjamin, aged 67.

In Atkinson, N. H. Lieut. Ezekiel Bell-nap, aged over 100 years—a meritorious officer in the revolution.

#### BLACK RIVER ACADEMY.

The Spring quarter of this Institution will commence on Monday, the last day of February instant. Instruction will be given as usual in the common and higher English studies; in the Latin, Greek and French Languages; Music,